

THE DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.
 State of Nebraska, ss.
 County of Douglas, ss.
 I, George H. Tschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, do hereby certify that the actual circulation of The Daily Bee for the week ending January 23, 1891, was as follows:

Sunday, January 19, 1891	21,757
Monday, January 20, 1891	22,416
Tuesday, January 21, 1891	22,440
Wednesday, January 22, 1891	22,530
Thursday, January 23, 1891	22,597
Friday, January 24, 1891	22,747
Average	22,412

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 24th day of January A. D. 1891.
 N. P. FEIL,
 Notary Public.

State of Nebraska, ss.
 County of Douglas, ss.

I, George H. Tschuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, that the actual average daily circulation of The Daily Bee for the month of January, 1891, is 22,412 copies; for February, 1891, 22,412 copies; for March, 1891, 22,412 copies; for April, 1891, 22,412 copies; for May, 1891, 22,412 copies; for June, 1891, 22,412 copies; for July, 1891, 22,412 copies; for August, 1891, 22,412 copies; for September, 1891, 22,412 copies; for October, 1891, 22,412 copies; for November, 1891, 22,412 copies; for December, 1891, 22,412 copies.

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 Notary Public.

The legislature has begun to discuss the relief bill. Thank God for that.

JUDGE CALDWELL is in line with public demands for a curtailment of official fees.

THERE is nothing small or penurious about the estimates of the state relief commission.

DAVE HILL at least has the consolation of proving that a good many patriots would like to be "shelved" on a pension.

LIKE all successful business men Uncle Sam appreciates the value of printer's ink and patronizes it to the extent of a million a year.

EASTERN weather gets more abominable as the season progresses. As for Nebraska, it is more like the golden climate of Italy than ever before.

THE demand for the election of United States senators by the people receives an impetus from the scenes now being enacted in several state legislatures.

ALTHOUGH eighteen days of the legislature are past, the only bills that have reached executive officers were private bills for temporary loans on salary account.

SOME of the silver pool pitch was found on Don Cameron's fingers, but not until after he had been elected. Six years hence, when he asks another reelection, it will doubtless be forgotten.

It was eminently fitting that the authorities should defend the interests of the city in the bond case. Omaha simply demands the fulfillment of obligations entered into by the party of the second part.

IOWA is making elaborate preparations for her representation at the world's fair. It is not yet certain that the Nebraska legislature will get fully organized for business by the time the world's fair opens.

THE Atlantic blizzard was a serious surprise to Jersey City, but it was a greater surprise to the residents to discover, while isolated from the outside world, that this old planet moved on its axis as if nothing had happened.

SPEAKER REED promises that the democrats shall not obstruct the public business to the extent of crowding out the appropriation bills. This illustrates the advantage of having power in the speaker's hands when he happens to be a man with good horse sense.

THE crash of senatorial hopes in surrounding states, the deadlocks, the numerous defeats of veterans and the elevation of unknowns, are sufficient to warrant the Nebraska senators in blessing the fates that shaped their terms beyond the reach of the political reefs of '91.

ACCORDING to pledges made during the fall campaign, the new treasurer of Colorado proposes to cover into the treasury all revenue derived from deposits of public funds. For the first three months the treasurer estimates the profits from interest at \$20,000, or at the rate of \$80,000 a year. This is very suggestive.

It is stated at Washington that this congress will have no time to consider the postal telegraph bill. If this congress had taken more time to consider measures that the people want, and less to consider those that they don't want, many of its members would not possess the abundant leisure that the people recently decreed they should have after March 4.

ONE of the resolutions of the real estate exchange concerning the bridge charter reflects unjustly on Senator Paddock. The amendments suggested by the senator are not obstructive, as the exchange declares, nor does he insist that the bridge be completed in one year. He wants active work to begin within one year and the completion of the structure within two years. The members of the exchange should post themselves on the facts and not swallow asserion for truth.

THE NUMBER OF THE DESTITUTE.

What is the real number of settlers in Nebraska whose predicament is such as to call for assistance from the state, either in the form of supplies, or of seed for the next crop? It is very desirable that this fact should be definitely understood before final provision is made for the relief of such destitution as exists.

The estimates of the relief committee are being constantly increased, and yet definite facts and figures are not furnished. Dr. Martin, under the direction of Governor Thayer, made a careful canvass of the drought-stricken district and reported that 2,000 families were in need of food and fuel, and that perhaps more than that number would need assistance in the shape of seed. The public has been furnished with no better or more reliable facts than those obtained by Dr. Martin. It was estimated that a state appropriation of \$100,000, with such further assistance in the form of seed supplies as might be secured from the agricultural department at Washington, would be sufficient to meet the needs of the case.

The chairman of the relief committee now comes out with a statement that 10,000 families, equal to between 50,000 and 60,000 people, must be assisted at a cost of \$805,500. He gives no clue as to the source of this definite information, except to hint that it is based on letters received, which are constantly accumulating. Who knows but that this rate the state may not soon be called on to provide \$2,000,000 or \$3,000,000 for the emergency?

Means should immediately be taken to ascertain from responsible official sources the extent and nature of the existing need.

Public sentiment throughout the state is doubtless in favor of the adoption of means for the relief of every man, woman and child who needs it, but a sentiment thus prompt and generous ought not to be abused. There is no good reason to believe that 10,000 families stand in need of the quantity of supplies on which the chairman has based his estimate of \$805,500. Before spreading this damaging statement further every reliable source of information should be exhausted and the facts systematically compiled.

Cannot the various county officials report exact figures in the amount of relief needed. Cannot the counties themselves provide for a portion of their own sufferers, as Buffalo county has done during the past week by appropriating \$8,000? Cannot steps be taken to dispose finally of the charges that many people who have no just claim to financial assistance are attempting to take advantage of the prospects of a large fund to better their fortunes? In Dawson county, for instance, it is a standing joke in local newspapers that the way to get rich is to "come to Dawson county and play the destitute farmer act."

It is imperatively necessary that steps should be taken to definitely ascertain the real extent of the destitution.

THE ALLIANCE CONVENTION.

The eleventh annual convention of the National Farmers Alliance assembled in Omaha today. It will be an interesting body of men, directly representing the producers of Nebraska, Missouri, Iowa, New York, Minnesota, Ohio, Michigan, Oregon, Wisconsin, Indiana and North and South Dakota. If there is a full attendance the convention ought not to be inferior in interest to that of the other branch of the order which recently met at Ocala, Fla., and attracted national attention.

There is a peculiar fitness in the choice of Omaha as the place of meeting for this body at this time. More than almost any other large city in the United States, the business interests of Omaha are dependent for prosperity on the condition of the great agricultural class. The city has been built in the very heart of the corn and cattle belt of the continent. It is the central point of the vast agricultural region included in Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska and the Dakotas. It is the metropolis of the richest agricultural district in the world.

It is in this region, of which Omaha is the natural metropolis, that the Farmers' Alliance has developed the most numerous following. For these reasons Omaha is properly the place of meeting at a time when the Alliance is still a promising faction in state and national politics.

For Omaha and Nebraska THE BEE extends a warm greeting to the delegates, and expresses the hope that their deliberations may pave the way toward improving the condition of the producers.

NOT BY GOVERNMENT AID.

A correspondent suggests that irrigation can only be developed in Nebraska by aid received from the general and state governments, and that the legislature should pass a law authorizing counties, townships or precincts to receive such aid.

THE BEE does not deem the suggestion practical. Any great public improvement intended primarily to benefit individual land owners that depends for its development on the assistance of the government is certain to be slow in maturing, and is in much danger of defeat. Furthermore, such means should never be resorted to unless it becomes absolutely necessary. It has not become so yet, nor does it seem likely to.

It is true that the farmers in Nebraska chiefly to be benefitted by works of irrigation are unable to contribute much in the way of capital. But it is also true that most of the capital invested in the development of the state thus far, in the opening up of the country, the construction of railroads and the building of towns, has come from outside. It is sure to be the same in the matter of irrigation. In fact capitalists already stand willing to invest in such enterprises if the laws are amended in a manner to make such investments secure. It is to this state, rather than to the national government, that the irrigation movement must look for the capital it needs.

The difference between the condition of things in the arid regions of Colorado and those of Nebraska is strikingly exhibited at this time. In Nebraska the

relief committee is calling for nearly \$1,000,000 to assist the destitute. In a smaller area in Colorado the farmers raised, by the help of irrigation, products which brought \$44,000,000 in the market.

When facts like these can be pointed to private capital can be depended upon to embark in the enterprise.

THE TREASURERS PAY ROLL.

In his annual report to the commissioners, County Treasurer Snyder pleads for an advance in the salaries of his deputies and assistants. He points to a surplus of \$5,910 in the fee fund, after paying all salaries, and urges this surplus as a reason for the increase asked. A glance at the salary list will show that Mr. Snyder's clerical force receives very liberal compensation for the work performed.

According to the treasurer's showing the aggregate salary list of his office is \$8,800 per annum. The total business done by the office last year was \$535,440.14, including a balance of \$309,326.16 from the preceding year. Let us see how this compares with the business and expenses of the city treasurer's office. During 1890 the total receipts of the city treasury amounted to \$2,578,922.32, or nearly five times the business of the county treasury. The total salaries of the treasurer's office paid by the city for the year was \$7,880.

In other words, the city treasury does nearly five times the business of the county treasury for \$20 less per year. The city treasury has 1,400 helper accounts, takes care of the school fund, which almost equals the entire county business, and is obliged to keep distinct accounts of paving, curbing, grading and sewer districts, collect a vast number of special tax levies, besides the regular levy, and in addition the accounts of permanent city funds. This vast amount of business is handled at less expense than the county's financial affairs. The county treasurer does not collect special taxes for public works or other purposes, and the accounts of the office are divided into less than a score of funds, requiring no extraordinary ability on the part of accountants.

The question is, why should the county increase the treasurer's pay roll, just because there is a surplus in the fees collected in his office?

UNPATRIOTIC ACTION.

The legislatures of a number of the southern states have declined to vote appropriations for exhibits in the Columbian exposition pending action by congress on the elections bill. They have in this effect declared their intention to boycott the fair in the event of that measure becoming a law, and thereby do what they can to make it a failure. And unquestionably if the states of the south were to unite in ignoring the exposition the effect would be damaging. It is of the first importance that every portion of this country shall be liberally represented there, and that it shall draw support from the whole people. It is uncertain to what extent European countries will be disposed to participate. None of them has yet manifested a very hearty interest in the event, and it is possible that conditions may arise within the next year that will cause some of them to feel less friendly toward it than at present. Certainly if a large section of our own people refuse to take part in the exposition the inevitable tendency would be to discourage foreign countries from having anything to do with it. The success of the undertaking as a world's fair obviously depends upon its having the united, hearty and generous support of our own people.

The exposition is a great practical business project with which politics should have absolutely nothing to do. Its purpose is to show to the fullest extent the industrial and productive resources of the country, its development of science and art, its educational progress and its position among the nations on all the lines of modern achievement. The sentiment that inspired it should interest every American, but its cardinal object appeals to the patriotism of all citizens. We have invited the nations of the world to send the best they have for the inspection of our people and all that may come will be welcome, but while we cannot be sure of any favor from other lands it is in our power to make such an exhibit of our own products and achievements as will assure the success of the great enterprise without foreign aid. The duty to do this is incumbent upon every section and state of the union. The honor and credit of the nation, in a patriotic sense, are involved, and no portion of the country can be justified in disparaging those on the ground of objection to a political measure. The people of the south would not refuse to sell to northern mills and merchants their cotton and iron in case the elections bill became a law, and there is no valid reason why they should decline to exhibit them in a world's fair held in western city.

It is a very narrow and a very unpatriotic spirit that prompted the action of the several southern legislatures in relation to the matter of appropriations for the Columbian exposition, and demonstrates that sectional political feeling there still dominates so strongly as to overcome all considerations of national pride and honor.

THE AMERICAN HOPE IN GERMANY.

The vote in the German reichstag last week on the motion to repeal the prohibition of the importation of American pork, doubtless settles the question for some time to come. The motion was defeated by a majority of 30 in a vote of 233, thus showing a strong opposition to the policy, but in view of the fact that there has been a widespread popular demand in Germany for the repeal of the prohibition, it is hardly to be expected that those who favor it will at present gain any additional strength. The opposition to the motion for repeal defended the prohibition as a sanitary measure, one of the speakers asserting that not a single consignment of American pork entering Germany by way of the Russian frontier had yet proved free of disease. Those who favored the repeal did so on the interest of lower prices to the people for meat, the leader of the socialist faction declaring that it was not the question of the profits of small dealers which led the govern-

ment to maintain the prohibition, but the interest of the large owners. The statement that a recent case of trichinosis at Cologne was attributed to the use of American pork which had been smuggled in from Holland seems to have been a conservative argument against repeal of the prohibition with a majority of the reichstag, although the source of the disease was a matter of pure conjecture.

The prospects of a modification or removal of the French restriction upon the importation of American pork is no more favorable, member of the government having recently asserted that at least 7 per cent of this pork was diseased. It does not appear that he had any authority for such a statement, but none the less it is tolerably sure to be accepted despite the fact that our minister to France in correspondence with the minister of agriculture showed as plainly as diplomatic language would permit that the claim that American pork is diseased was simply a pretext. Minister Phelps will now have an opportunity to talk in a like strain to the German government. He can show that the agricultural department has furnished incontestable proof that no diseased meat is being exported from the United States and he can point to the inspection law as evidence of the purpose of the government that none shall be exported. It is to be expected that he will do this, but it is not at all probable that it will accomplish anything. There is manifestly a feeling of commercial unfriendliness towards the United States which no sort of argument can overcome.

The question is, what course should this government pursue when convinced that all overtures for redress of our grievances in this matter are useless? The president is authorized to exclude from our markets certain products of countries which discriminate against our products, and this power was given him with particular reference to the policy of France and Germany in excluding American pork. It is highly probable that the question of commercial retaliation with respect to these countries may soon engage the attention of the administration.

The real estate exchange makes a great blunder in sending out any document that bears on its face an exaggeration of the population of Omaha or any other statistics that are at variance with well known and established facts. To claim for Omaha a population of 100,000 in face of the national census figures which are now embodied in every almanac and commercial directory is a species of boasting that cannot but react to the disadvantage of Omaha. False in all is a common advice. When a document purporting to give reliable statistics about the resources of Omaha starts out with a bogus claim about her population, well-informed people will throw it aside as being unworthy of credence. The truth about Omaha's actual growth within the past ten years is as good an advertisement as this city needs, and there is nothing to justify an exaggeration.

THE national board of trade has memorialized congress in favor of the establishment of a permanent census bureau for the collection of general statistical information, apart from the enumeration of the number of inhabitants. The memorial of the board suggests that while it may be sufficient for all practical purposes to take a census of the population once in ten years, it is of great importance that statistics of the industries and commerce of the country should be taken more frequently, and doubtless practical men generally will concede this to be the case. It is possible to estimate from year to year with tolerable accuracy the growth of population, but this cannot be done regarding industrial and commercial progress. There are good reasons in favor of a permanent census bureau, but the subject is not likely to receive attention from the present congress.

WHEN the prohibition colonels unloaded a second-hand conspiracy on the independents it was known to those on the inside that there was other considerations than the \$1,200 paid in cash. These considerations are in the nature of obligations, the payment the colonels are now loudly demanding. A recount of the ballots cast in the state was the first, but this absurd proposition was promptly repudiated. The last but not least is a painful effort to galvanize the corpse of prohibition by the enactment of a prohibition statute. If the independents can shake off the colonels and rid themselves of the blundering shysters, the Alliance members would be in position to act sensibly and accomplish something for the people.

ONE A. M.

Bluff blows the wind against the panes And rattles down the shades; In chimney-pots howl weird strains, Or fan the hearthstone ashes; I mildly doze above a book That lacks a fetching cover, Or with a vague and careless look Watch how the pipe-clocks waver.

Again I view a green-gown vale Hemmed in by sky and meadow; I hear the whistle of a quail Behind some leafy shadow; And where the silver waters stray By hedge and rock with laughter, My willing senses slip away To follow idly.

The brown bees revel in the bloom, The peewee winds are wooing, And in the cool of thicket gloom I note a wood-dove cooing; The drunkard with the sweet heartache The shallow brook is singing, I dream, half drowsy, half awake— The pipes of Pan are ringing.

Gone now the warmth of summer days, Grim winter's wand is waving; Snowdrifts obliterate the ways, The weary city is braving, And why should I forsake the town, Since none may love it better? Foul girl, it was the blossoms brown You faded in your letter.

THE defeat of Gilbert Pierce for a second term in the national senate from North Dakota shows that faithfulness is not always rewarded. Mr. Pierce deserved better treatment from the people of the state. As governor of the territory and later in the halls of congress, he has zealously advanced the interests of the state and of the west, but in carrying out the policies which contributed

to the welfare of his constituents, he incurred the ill will of the gang and was sacrificed. The conflicting powers which dictated his successor, extorted pledges which will make the new senator a nonentity in the political councils of the nation, or a man who makes pledges only to break them.

How Prohibition Works.

Not less than twenty states have now legislated against cigarettes, and the cigarette business was probably never more flourishing than it is today. Prohibitory legislation against cigarettes seems to operate very much like the same sort of legislation against drinks.

Effect of Low License.

The great mass of the sergeant-at-arms of the house of representatives possesses a wonderful maric in quelling rows, brawls and disturbances in the national bar garden. Saloon keepers who are troubled with fights in their barrooms would do well to keep a mace like this behind the bars.

Drink in Idaho.

We notice that a bill has been introduced in the Idaho legislature entitled "A Bill to Regulate the Sale of Liquors in Less Quantities than One Quart." We do not see how that is going to concern the average Idaho man much. Perhaps the intention of the bill is to compel the average Idaho man to always buy at least a quart.

Ready for Sacrifices.

If we want to put California in her true light before the world at the Chicago exposition we must make some sacrifice, and there can be no better way to economize than to put aside our state and district fairs for two years and put the money which they would cost into a magnificent display for the benefit of the whole state and the world's fair.

Socialism or Blackmail?

Much of the corruption in our legislative bodies, state and municipal, comes from leaving too many points of contact between public and private business. If semi-public corporations—railroad, telephone, gas, water and the like—could be abolished, and all public functions in the hands of the government on the one hand, and all strictly private business exclusively in that of private citizens on the other, there would be fewer opportunities for blackmail and bribery.

Progressive Utah.

The frequent changes in the ownership of Utah newspapers are a significant indication of the political, social and religious transformation now going on in Utah. No indication is better. The day when the sermon of the Sunday previous was the leading feature of the country weekly is past, and something more worldly, something more money is taking its place. An awakening of interest in the affairs of the nation is manifest even in the bulwarks of ignorance, and therein lies the best sign of promise for the future. Any paper in Utah that recognizes the signs of the times will prosper, while any paper that denigrates the state of Utah will continue changing until it passes out of existence altogether.

PASSING JESTS.

New York Herald: Brown—I never hit a man when he is down.

Smith—Probable not, unless he is tied down.

Epoch: For the sake of the American girls who marry into the British aristocracy, exchanging their dollars for a name, it is to be hoped that the name is not always as good as the dollars.

Biographical Leader: It seems a little strange that a man may be bedeviled and up-right at the same time.

Milwaukee Sentinel: Never speak ill of anybody; you do just as much exorcism with a shrug of the shoulders or a significant look.

New York Herald: Belle—May Bagley is a crank.

Tom—Is that so? After hearing her talk the other night I thought she was a windlass!

Epoch: The Minister—Never fight; Tommy, it is wicked.

Tommy—That's what I told your kid yesterday when he kicked me.

Buffalo Express: Far be it from us to compare a student of Greek to a hog, but no one can fail to observe that both are very fond of roots.

Atchison Globe: Between the ages of ten and twenty a girl does more laughing and break more dishes than during the remainder of her life.

A Clincher.

A young man home from college, wishing to inspire his little sister with awe for his learning, pointed to a star and said: "See, you see that bright little luminary? It's bigger than this whole world."

"No, it isn't," said his young colleague. "Then why don't it keep off the rain?" was the triumphant rejoinder.

Too Full for Utterance.

Good Minister—Your little son asked me what the McKinley bill was. He said he asked you and you referred him to me. Why haven't you explained the bill to the little fellow yourself?

Deacon De Good—I was afraid I couldn't without swearing.

ONE A. M.

Bluff blows the wind against the panes And rattles down the shades; In chimney-pots howl weird strains, Or fan the hearthstone ashes; I mildly doze above a book That lacks a fetching cover, Or with a vague and careless look Watch how the pipe-clocks waver.

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MRS. SHEEDY IS ARRAIGNED.

She Figures as Principal in Three of the Four Counts.

Several Insurance Companies File Reports with the State Auditor Showing Business Transacted the Past Year.

THE CASE CONTINUED TO WEDNESDAY.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 26.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The equity court room in the court house, selected by Judge Houston as the most available place for holding the preliminary examination of Mrs. Mary Sheedy, Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock, was crowded to the very doors at 2 o'clock this afternoon, the hour set for the hearing. Many well-dressed ladies, anxious to see the fair defendant, were present. On motion of County Attorney Snell the case was continued until 9 o'clock Wednesday morning.

The prosecution added three counts to the criminal information.

The first count charges Mrs. Sheedy and Monday McFarland as principals in striking the blow and by poisoning, and Walstrom as accessory.

The second count charges Mrs. Sheedy and Monday McFarland as principals in killing with the cane and Walstrom as accessory.

The third count charges McFarland with killing with the cane and Mrs. Sheedy and Walstrom as accessories.

The fourth count charges Mrs. Sheedy as principal in the poisoning and McFarland and Walstrom as accessories.

The following insurance companies have filed their reports in the auditor's office showing what business has been done by them in Nebraska the past year:

Company	Assets	Liabilities
San Francisco Co., California	\$2,522,404	\$28,000
Union Pacific Co., Nebraska	1,534,411	1,432,377
Providence Washington Co.	1,038,211	1,031,011
Northwestern Co., Great Britain	1,157,130	7,566,937
Home Insurance Co., Nebraska	74,110	41,184
Denver Fire Insurance Co.	1,157,130	1,157,130
U. S. branch N. British & Mercantile	30,000	10,041,114
Lebanon Fire Ins. Co., S. J.	8,722,211	6,145,111
Hempstead, Bremen Fire Ins. Co.	9,041,411	10,274,111
First National Bank	1,000,000	1,000,000

It appears from the foregoing report that the Hamburg and Denver companies did a losing business in Nebraska.

A WARRANT FOR WOODWARD.

A warrant was issued this afternoon by Judge Brown for the arrest of Attorney Walter M. Woodward. The complaint was made by George M. Webb, an engineer on the Burlington, and alleges that Woodward aided, assisted and abetted in garnishing the exempt wages of Webb at the suit of Samuel R. Nesbit before Judge Foxworth. Chapter 33 of the laws of 1887 makes it a criminal offense to garnish or aid in garnishing the exempt wages of laborers, and was passed principally because of the underhanded work of a lot of small-calibered attorneys, who were in the habit of assigning the claim to a Council Bluffs attorney, who collected them from the railway company because of the fact that Iowa has no exemption law. Hon. P. O. Cassidy has been retained to prosecute the suit. The friends of Attorney Woodward do not believe that the charge is correct, as he is a lawyer of high standing.

THE SMALL DOG WON.

There was an episode of Lincoln sports, that is, men whose sporting blood runs ripe, to the little suburb of West Lincoln this morning. The objective point was the stable where the horse racing people have their build dogs owned by Frank Parkinson, bartender at Lindsay's saloon, and Joe Epps, proprietor of a saloon in West Lincoln, was to take place. The fight was to have commenced Saturday, but was postponed until 9 o'clock this morning, at which time it finally occurred. The match was for \$100 a side, there were numerous bets placed. Parkinson's dog weighed but forty pounds to his opponent's fifty-two. At the close of forty minutes the West Lincoln dog gave up the fight and his owner pulled him off to avoid being killed. The defeated dog was pretty badly chewed up, but will probably recover.

CHARGED WITH PERJURY.

Charles Snyder of Keya Paha county is before the United States court to answer the charge of perjury. Snyder is a farmer, and it is alleged that when he came to making an affidavit concerning the land on which he was living he swore to things which are thought to be untrue. Snyder is charged with the charge against him is false and he has never intended committing a felony.

SOLD LIQUOR TO VETERANS.